

THE ANTHRIBIDAE OF MAURITIUS.

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(With 13 text-figures.)

EARLY in 1935 I received from Mr. Jean Vinson, Mauritius, a collection of *Anthribidae* obtained in recent years by himself, Mr. Ray. Mamet and Mr. G. Morin at various places on Mauritius. The collection was most welcome, as only a few species were known from that island. Of the six species described from Mauritius I have seen the types of *Tropideres tessellatus* Bohem. 1859 and *Caranistes variegatus* Bohem. 1859, which Dr. O. Lundbeck kindly sent me for inspection, the type of *Dinephrius mauritius* Jord. 1924 is at Tring, and the remaining three species I have identified from the descriptions. As explained hereafter, *D. mauritius* is the same as *D. dorsatus* Fairm. 1901, and *Apolecta filicornis* Fairm. 1903 the same as *Caranistes variegatus*, while *Eucorynus clavator* Fairm. 1903 is identical with the common Oriental *Eucorynus crassicornis* Fabr. 1801. In 1914 I recorded *Phloeobius gigas cervinus* Klug 1833 from Mauritius, and Mr. J. Vinson in 1934 *Araecerus fasciculatus* Degeer 1775. Mr. J. Vinson records also "*Phloeobius nigroungulatus* Gyll. and *Phl. longicornis* F.;" but both names refer in this case very likely to ♀ and ♂ of *Phl. g. cervinus*. The number of Mauritian species hitherto known is therefore reduced to six. The collection submitted to me by Mr. J. Vinson contains no less than 20 species, of which 17 are new, one of which, a small *Araecerus* Schönh. 1825, I have left unnamed, as it is represented by a single specimen in indifferent condition. The only distinct species described from Mauritius which is not in the collection is *Trop. tessellatus*. The 22 species here recorded may be taken as representing the majority of Anthribids inhabiting the island. A number of small species other than those obtained must be expected to occur, forms more or less distantly related to those known from Rodriguez and the Seychelles. But such new discoveries will hardly invalidate the conclusions to which the 22 species point. I had expected to find in Mr. Vinson's collection some of the 10 species recorded from Rodriguez,¹ but the anticipation was not realized. Analysing the distribution and relationship we arrive at the following results.

1. *Eucorynus crassicornis* and *Araecerus fasciculatus* are of Oriental origin and probably of quite recent introduction. The second *Araecerus* (left unnamed and not listed) is of Oriental affinity and may also be a recent arrival.

2. *Phloeobius gigas cervinus* is the Malagassic representative of the Oriental *Phl. gigas*, which is widely distributed in the Oriental Region from India to the Pacific. The occurrence on Rodriguez, Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar and the Seychelles is evidence that the insect has been in the Malagassic Subregion for a considerable time, during which the slight differences have been acquired that distinguish this subspecies from its Oriental co-subspecies of *Phl. gigas*.

3. The remaining 19 species are peculiar to Mauritius, showing affinities to the Anthribids of either Rodriguez, Réunion, or Madagascar:

Caranistes, of which we record 3 species, is abundantly represented on Madagascar, and one species is known to occur on Réunion (*Palazia aranea* Coquerel 1866).

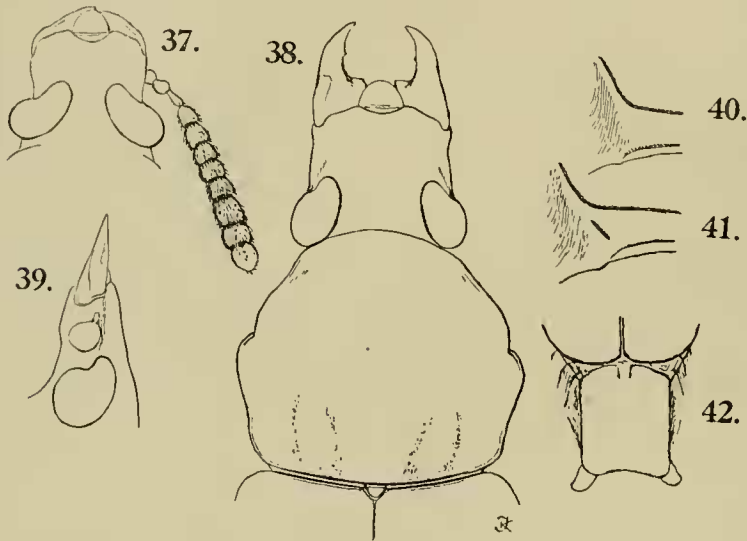
¹ Nov. Zool., xxxi, p. 227 (1924).

Dinephrius, with 4 Mauritian species, has one species on Rodriguez; *Caranistes dionysius* Coquerel 1866, from Réunion, probably belongs to this genus, which is not known from Madagascar.

The new genus *Nesidobius*, with 5 Mauritian species, is represented on Rodriguez by one species which comes fairly close to *N. tessellatus* Bohem. 1859, and to two new species.

Monosirhapis, also new, with 3 species, is probably represented on Réunion by the species figured by Coquerel in 1866 as *Tropideres tessellatus*.

The three other new genera are so far known only from Mauritius. The *Anthribidae* of Réunion (= Bourbon) are practically unknown, only 4 indigenous



species having been recorded, all related to Mauritian insects as far as I can judge from the figures or descriptions. I assume that intermittently an exchange of species has taken place between these neighbouring islands, which would explain the occurrence on Mauritius of species closely related to each other, one allied species having originated on Réunion and the other on Mauritius. Isolation and subsequent migration would result in a number of nearly related species occurring side by side. It is evident from these remarks that the knowledge of the *Anthribidae* of Réunion would have a great bearing on the discussion of the problem just touched. The study of a collection of *Anthribidae* from Réunion, therefore, approximately as good as that submitted by Mr. Jean Vinson from Mauritius, is much to be desired. Meanwhile, we have to be content with the very satisfactory collection which forms the subject of this paper, and for which we express our sincerest thanks to Mr. Jean Vinson and his colleagues.

1. *Eucorynus crassicornis* Fabr. 1801.

Syn.: *Eucorynus clavator* Fairm., *Rev. d'Ent.*, xxii. p. 43 (1903) (Mauritius).

In *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, ix, p. 211 (1913) I placed *E. clavator* as a synonym of *E. crassicornis*. Specimens received from Mauritius (C. Antelme) confirm the

opinion. Mr. J. Vinson did not send the species, upon which I look as a comparatively recent introduction.

2. *Phloeobius gigas cervinus* Klug 1833.

Phloeobius nigroungulatus Gyll., Vinson, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts & Sci. Mauritius*, (C) 3, p. 188 (1935) (Mauritius).

Phloeobius longicornis F., Vinson, l.c. (Mauritius).

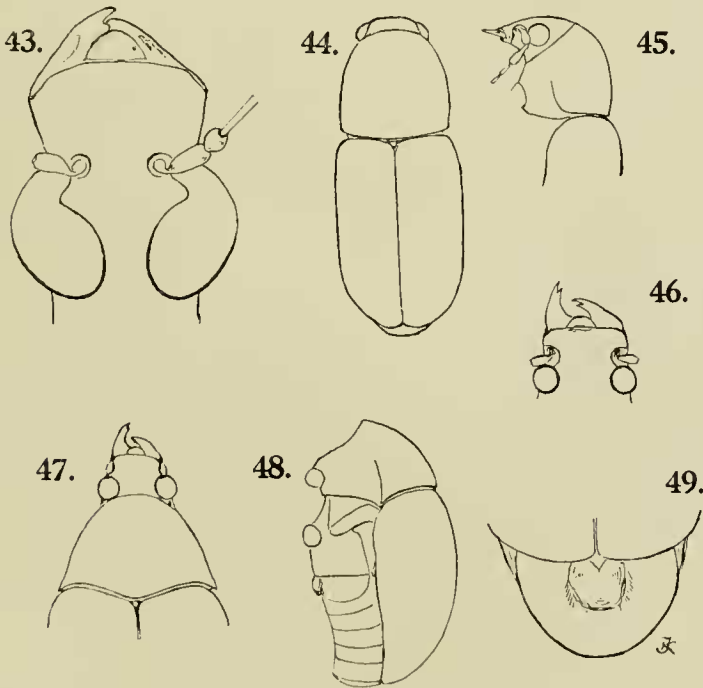
Phloeobius gigas cervinus Klug, Jord., *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, (2), xvi, *Zool.*, p. 255 (1914) (Seychelles, Mauritius, Bourbon, Madagascar).

Not received from Mr. J. Vinson. We have two old specimens from Mauritius and several from Réunion.

Heniocera gen. nov.

♂♀. Distantly related to *Basitropis* Jekel 1855, but in general appearance recalling *Epitaphius* Fairm. 1898 apart from the small size of the two species here described. Easily recognized by the peculiar antenna (text-fig. 37).

Rostrum short, much broader than long, flat, apical margin with median



sinus. Eye oblique, lateral, but much encroaching on upperside, particularly in ♂, with small but distinct sinus towards antenna, frontal portion of eye narrower than lateral portion. Antenna similar in ♂ and ♀, reaching a little beyond base of elytra, segments I and II short, II cask-shaped, III somewhat longer, conical, IV to XI flattened, broadened, IV to IX gradually widened, more or less closely appressed, excised at apex, all rough with short stiff hairs, VIII much broader than long, IX about as long as VII and VIII and a little broader, X somewhat longer than VIII, XI ovate-elliptical. Antennal groove triangular, covered by

lateral edge of rostrum, separated from eye by a narrow interspace; underside of rostrum at right angle to throat, lobes of labiophore strongly rounded at apex, labium entire or with indication of median sinus.

Carina of pronotum basal, laterally flexed forward to middle in an even arc; no basal lateral longitudinal carinula. Elytra cylindrical, basal margin very slightly incurved from shoulder to shoulder. Prosternum much shorter in front of coxa than coxa is broad. Mesosternal process broader than coxa. Hind-femur reaching to or to near apex of abdomen. Tarsal segment I about as long as II to IV together or somewhat shorter; tooth of claw median.—Genotype: *H. mameti* sp. nov.

3. *Heniocera mameti* sp. nov.

♂♀. Rufescent brown (♂) or pale rufous (♀, perhaps immature), pubescence white, upperside with brown markings, which are more or less diffuse, giving the upperside a velvety appearance. On frons a brown band between eyes, occiput brown, except along eyes; frons in ♂ a little narrower, in ♀ a little broader than half the rostrum. Antenna pitchy black, a little shorter and broader in ♀ than in ♂, segment IX about one-half longer than broad.

Pronotum a trifle broader than long, apical margin rounded-produced, on disc laterally more strongly convex than medianly, slightly depressed along carina, coarsely umbilicate-punctate, as is head, raised posterior edges of punctures more or less coalescing into transverse or oblique ridges; on side of disc a large brown patch anteriorly joined to an apical marginal transverse patch which is divided by a thin white median line, posteriorly half-way between disc and centre the brown lateral patch invaded from carina forward by a white patch which is rounded anteriorly, the brown colouring separating it from grey median area diffuse. Scutellum white.

Elytra one-third longer than broad, very feebly rounded at sides, evenly convex from side to side, slightly depressed behind basal margin, minutely granulose, with a feeble indication of a subbasal swelling, punctate-striate, but furrows dorsally very slight apart from sutural line, punctures fairly large at side; pubescence slightly buff, a semicircle around subbasal swelling purer white, on swelling a diffuse brown patch, another patch on shoulder angle, centrally darker, a very large patch in middle from interspace III to IX connected with shoulder patch, a fourth on apical declivity also large, triangular, touching neither suture nor margins, separated from median patch by a transverse white band angulate backwards in interspace VII. Pygidium coarsely punctate-rugate, white pubescence not dense; in ♂ a little broader than long, not much narrowed to apex, subtruncate, angles raised each into a sharply pointed blackish tooth directed backwards; in ♀ semicircular.

Underside pale rufous, side of prosternum brown; throat coarsely and densely punctate; punctures of prosternum very large, but not close together; metasternite laterally with dispersed punctures. Abdomen with one row of punctures on segment I; in ♂ middle flattened-depressed from base to apex, flattened area gradually widening, bounded each side by a carina, which disappears towards base of abdomen. Legs pale rufous, feebly brownish at knees, extreme tip of tibiae and claw.

Length: ♂ 3.3 mm., ♀ 3.0 mm.

Le Pouce, 2. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), one pair.

4. *Heniocera sericea* sp. nov. (text-fig. 37).

♂♀. In colouring very close to the preceding species: derm brown, deeper in tint than in *H. mameti*, rostrum and head grey; on pronotum apical transverse patch much narrower, lateral one deeper black, not invaded from behind by white, but dorsally incised in middle, centre of pronotum with black spot; white pubescence of elytra not obviously concentrated behind feeble subbasal swelling, brown lateral median patch reduced to its posterior portion, which is rounded behind and anteriorly fades away, subapical patch rounded, transverse white band produced forward between lines of punctures II and IV, on suture before apical declivity a diffuse blackish spot; pygidium grey; tarsi blackish, except base of segment I.

Sinus of apical margin of rostrum deeper than in *M. mameti*. Frons in ♂ about one-fourth as broad as rostrum, in ♀ a little broader than one-third the rostrum. Antenna broader distally, segment III longer, IV much narrower (too short in figure), V and VI also somewhat narrower than in *M. mameti*, IX only as long as broad.

Prothorax distinctly shorter, being about one-fourth broader than long, carina flexed forward in a less even curve. Pygidium in both sexes broader than long and rounded at apex. Abdomen of ♂ slightly flattened in middle. Legs pale rufous, middle of femora blackish.

Length: ♂ 3.6 mm., ♀ 4.5 mm.

Corps de Garde, 10. xiii. 32, 21. i. 34 (Ray. Mamet), one pair.

Nesidobius gen. nov.

♂♀. Close to *Heniocera*, but antenna normal in both sexes.

Rostrum short, flat, apex sinuate; labium truncate, with slight emargination. Antenna short, segment III longer than II, club distinct, IX triangular, longer than III and XI. Antennal groove rounded, covered by a moderately developed cariniform upper margin. Eye lateral-subdorsal, sinuate, finely granulate, close to antennal groove, but separated from it by a narrow interspace (text-figs. 38, 39). Dorsal carina of pronotum basal, laterally curved forward to middle, angle effaced, no subbasal, lateral, longitudinal carinula (text-fig. 40). Basal margin of elytra incurved from shoulder to shoulder. Legs short, hind-femur not reaching end of abdomen.—Genotype: *N. vinsoni* sp. nov.

Here also belongs *Hormiscops thomasseti* Jord., Nov. Zool., xxxi, p. 227, no. 2 (1924) (Rodriguez).

5. *Nesidobius vinsoni* sp. nov. (text-figs. 38, 39, 40)

♂♀. Largest species known of this genus. Club of antenna loose, narrow, X longer than XI. Rufescent brown, densely pubescent white, on upperside partly tinted with buff and marked with a few brown patches. Rostrum flat, depressed at base, white like head, not quite twice as broad as long (20:11). Frons as broad as rostrum is long, slightly convex in middle. Antenna rufous, reaching to base of pronotum (with head stretched obliquely forward), very little longer in ♂ than in ♀, II rounded, about one-third longer than broad, III to VIII gradually decreasing in length, VIII in ♂ nearly two-thirds and in ♀ one-half III, club brownish, IX somewhat longer than III, triangular, in ♂ nearly thrice and in ♀ twice as long as broad, X shorter, also triangular, XI a little shorter than X, elliptical. Labium entire.

Pronotum about one-eighth broader than long (text-fig. 38), broadest behind apex of lateral carina, twice as broad as occiput behind eyes, depressed along carina and a little constricted behind apical margin, slightly flattened before scutellum, transverse middle area strongly convex; coriaceous, with well-separated umbilicate punctures, each bearing a short stiff black hair appressed to the derm; between middle and side from carina forward a brown patch, longer than broad, more or less diffuse, the two patches together about as broad as the space between them; carina flexed forward in a wide arc, but lateral arm incurved, especially if viewed from above.

Elytra cylindrical, with the subbasal swelling and depression behind it indicated, rows of punctures gradually obsolete posteriorly, apex more strongly declivous in ♂ than in ♀, in ♂ a diffuse, indistinct, brown dorsal patch behind middle and a trace of another on subbasal swelling, in ♀ a brown median band across suture, widening laterally, but not reaching margin, not sharply defined, from its anterior lateral angle to margin below shoulder some brown pubescence, at suture the band about as wide as the white basal median area of pronotum, laterally before apex an irregularly triangular brown patch, in the white areas a few small brown punctures. Pygidium white; in ♂ flat, almost square, very little longer than broad, apex truncate, incurved, angles rounded; in ♀ almost semicircular, but its length more than half the width.

Forecoxa not quite contiguous; prosternum in front of coxa longer than coxa is broad; mesosternal process truncate, at apex much narrower than coxa. Abdomen of ♂ slightly flattened on segments I to IV, more strongly on V, which is truncate. Legs pale rufous, segment I of tarsi as long as II to IV together, somewhat longer in ♂, especially in foretarsus.

Length: ♂♀ 4.0–4.5 mm.

Les Mares, 25. xi. 33 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), one pair.

6. *Nesidobius dipholis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Cylindrical, length two and one-third times width; rufescent brown, densely pubescent white, above somewhat variegated with brown, on elytrum a brown median patch.

Head and rostrum rugate-reticulate; rostrum flat, with distinct apical sinus, width nearly twice length. Frons as broad as rostrum is long. Antenna not reaching to elytrum, pale rufous, club brown except base of IX, III to VIII gradually shorter, VIII about twice as long as broad, IX triangular, in ♂ twice as long as broad or nearly, in ♀ somewhat shorter, X a little broader than IX, only a little longer than broad, less regularly triangular than IX, XI elliptical, slightly longer than IX.

Pronotum as long as broad, widest close to apex of lateral carina, depressed along carina and strongly convex in transverse median area, more so in ♂ than in ♀, apical area slanting downwards; coarsely and densely rugate-reticulate, centre of disc more or less brown, this area ill-defined, irregular and variable, in ♀ extending to apex, the brown colouring projecting backwards towards carina half-way between middle and side in ♂ and ♀; carina curved forward to middle in a very wide arc, the lateral arm not quite so strongly curved as the culmen of the arc; no subbasal lateral longitudinal carinula below the carina. Scutellum white.

Elytra rather more than half as long again as broad; rows of punctures

distinct to apical declivity, then obsolescent, suture and alternate interspaces with a few more or less distinct brown dots, on feebly elevate subbasal swelling an elongate brown smear, before middle an elongate sutural patch continued to near scutellum as a sutural line, from this narrow patch a faint stripe runs obliquely across subbasal swelling, behind middle a blackish patch, irregular in shape, from interspace III or IV to VI or IX, laterally more or less far extending forward, shoulder angle brownish, before apex a small brown sutural patch, indistinct in second ♂. Pygidium of ♂ flat, white, one-fifth broader than long, gradually narrowed, sides straight, apex truncate, very little emarginate, angles rounded; in ♀ strongly rounded, somewhat shorter than broad.

Prosternum longer in front of coxa than coxa is broad; mesosternal process truncate, broad, but narrower than midcoxa. Abdomen of ♂ depressed medianly, segment V somewhat swollen, with a deeper depression, which does not extend to apical margin, pubescence in this depression golden, at its lateral and apical edges a row of erect golden scale-hairs. Legs pale rufous; segment I of tarsi shorter than II to IV; hindfemur of ♂ of very much thicker than fore- and mid-femora, the difference less marked in ♀.

Length: ♂♀ 2.7-3.6 mm.

Le Pouce, 2.xi.32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂; Corps de Garde, 10.xiii.32 (J. Vinson), 1 ♂; Les Mares, 25.xi.33 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀.

7. *Nesidobius pollicis* sp. nov.

♂. Cylindrical, more than twice as long as broad, dark rufescent brown, pubescent greyish white, pronotum and elytra with diffuse grey patches.

Head and rostrum white, rugate-reticulate; rostrum a little more than twice as broad as long, flat, with distinct apical sinus. Frons a trifle more than one-half the width of rostrum. Antenna reaching to base of pronotum, pale at base, shaft rufescent, club dark brown, segments III to VIII gradually shorter, VIII less than twice as long as broad, IX a little longer than III, triangular (in outline), one-half longer than broad, X as long as broad, one-fifth shorter than IX, less gradually narrowed to base, XI ovate, nearly as long as IX. Labium with small sinus; lobes of labiophore very obtuse.

Pronotum as long as broad, depressed along carina and behind apical margin, otherwise very convex, strongly rugate-reticulate, disc brown, apical half with scattered greyish white pubescence, which forms a short median stripe and is denser at side; before dorsal carina at each side nearer to lateral carina than to centre a greyish white patch widest at carina, rounded anteriorly and connected with apical area by scattered pubescence, outside this patch a fairly well-defined area without white; carina curved forward in a broad arc to middle of side, lateral arm somewhat straightened and in dorsal aspect slightly incurved; no lateral subbasal longitudinal carinula. Scutellum white.

Elytra greyish white, the pubescence rather sparse, condensed in a diffuse sutural patch behind scutellum and in a transverse apical patch widest at suture and quite narrow at side, derm of apical margin rufous, the following areas devoid of greyish white; one on feebly elevate subbasal swelling, another on shoulder angle, a large irregular median one between lines II and VI, and a very large patch on each elytrum in front of greyish white apical border, extending neither to suture nor to margin; seriated punctures rather large, but obsolescent in posterior third. Pygidium greyish white, somewhat convex at base, nearly square

(♂), very little broader at base than long, truncate, apical margin incurved, angles rounded; hypopygidium divided into two long, flat, somewhat twisted processes.

Prosternum a little longer in front of coxa than coxa is broad; mesosternal process about as wide in middle as midcoxa. Abdomen (♂) broadly depressed from base to apex, depression of anal sternite rounded-widened, apex of this sternite swollen at side of depression. Legs rufescent, coxae and base of femora pale rufous, middle of femora brown; segment I of tarsi shorter than II to IV.

Length: 2.9 mm.

Le Pouce, 2.xi.23 (J. Vinson), 1 ♂.

8. *Nesidobius ramulus* sp. nov. (text-fig. 42).

♂. Like *N. pollicis*, but antenna and legs paler rufous, on elytrum a broad rufous stripe in the derm from above shoulder to near suture before apical declivity, broadest anteriorly, between this stripe and lateral margin sparse white pubescence, derm of grey apex rufous, pygidium narrower, nearly one-fifth longer than broad (text-fig. 42), processes of hypopygidium broader and more obtuse.

Corps de Garde, 20.i.34 (G. Morin), 1 ♂.

9. *Nesidobius tessellatus* Bohem. 1859.

Tropideres tessellatus Boheman, *Eugenies Resa, Zool.*, p. 115, no. 244 (1859) (Mauritius).

In the strongly convex and coarsely sculptured pronotum nearest to the two preceding species, but in colouring more like *N. thomasseti* Jord. 1924 from Rodriguez. Grey pubescence less diffuse than in most specimens of *N. thomasseti*: on pronotum an apical border, abruptly narrowed laterally, its dorsal portion sinuate posteriorly each side of middle, behind each sinus a grey spot, in front of dorsal carina a large sublateral patch, grey, rounded anteriorly and extending along lateral carina as a narrow border, in brown lateral area of disc three small grey spots, anterior one largest, lateral one joined to border of lateral carina, third subdorsal, minute; centre of base being covered with glue, it is not possible to ascertain whether there is a grey basal median patch or not; derm much more coarsely rugate than in *N. thomasseti*, pale rufous at apical margin. Serrated punctures of elytra larger than in *N. thomasseti*, grey pubescence forming four longitudinal rows of spots, there being in addition some small sutural dots; in middle of each elytrum a small space bare of grey, but of the same rufescent colour as rest of derm of elytra; apical edge pale rufous. Legs pale rufous, about apical half of femora, extreme tip of tibiae and of tarsal segment I and the whole of segments II to IV more or less brown, as in *N. thomasseti*. As far as I can judge from what is visible of end of abdomen, the specimen is a ♂, but club of antenna shorter than in *N. thomasseti* ♂, agreeing with ♀ of that species.

Monosirhapis gen. nov.

♂♀. Like *Nesidobius*, gen. nov.; but club of antenna more compact, segment X shorter; pronotum less convex, angle of carina more or less distinct, below it a short longitudinal carinula (text-fig. 41); basal margin of elytrum slightly curved forward.—Genotype: *M. morini*, sp. nov.

10. *Monosirhapis albonigra* sp. nov.

♀. Not typical; densely pubescent white, with large black patches on upperside. Twice as long as broad. Rostrum two and one-half times as broad

as long, transversely flattened in middle, with broad apical sinus. Frons very nearly as broad as rostrum is long, rugate-reticulate, as is occiput. Antenna rufous at base, VIII less than twice as long as broad, club compact, broad, IX longer than III, half as long again as broad, X as long as broad, almost square. Labium without distinct sinus.

Pronotum one-sixth broader than long, rounded-angustate frontad, coarsely rugate-reticulate, except medianly at apex, transversely convex, depressed along carina, three large black patches, sharply defined, but irregular and variable, reaching neither apical margin nor carina, median one elongate, widest anteriorly, usually with an indication of a black spot behind it; dorsal carina curved forward in a somewhat uneven arc to middle, there being a very feeble indication of a strongly rounded-off angle, below which a short black longitudinal carinula.

Elytra cylindrical, with the rows of punctures obsolescent dorsally and apically, better marked at sides; each elytrum with four variable black markings: a round spot on very feebly raised subbasal swelling, a larger one on shoulder angle, a large patch in middle from about third row of punctures to or to near margin, and a large round spot before apex. Pygidium white, broader than long, strongly rounded at apex.

Underside uniformly white. Femora at base or on inner surface, extreme tip of tibiae, and tarsal segments II to IV more or less devoid of white pubescence. Forecoxae well separated. Mesosternal process broader than coxa.

Length: ♀ 4.8-5.3 mm.

Corps de Garde, 21.i.34 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), 3 ♀♀.

Tropideres tessellatus Coquerel, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, 1866, pl. 7, fig. 5 (no description), from Réunion, nec *Tropideres tessellatus* Bohem. 1859, from Mauritius, and therefore renamed *T. coquereli* Fairm. 1880, apparently is a similar species and probably belongs to this genus and not to *Basitropis* Jekel 1855 where Fairmaire placed it.

11. *Monosirhapis adelpha* sp. nov.

♂. Similar to *Nesidobius tessellatus* Bohem. (cf. no. 9), but pronotal carina with a distinct though obtuse lateral angle, below which there is a longitudinal carinula, disc much less convex, and behind rufous apical margin of pronotum a transverse grey band.

Rufescent brown, pubescent greyish white, spotted with brown on upperside. Head and rostrum greyish white, coarsely punctate-rugate, twice as broad as long, apical margin very distinctly sinuate in middle. Frons a little more than half the width of rostrum. Eye sinuate. Shaft of antenna rufescent, club blackish, segment III not quite so long as VII + VIII, VIII about twice as long as broad, IX triangular, somewhat longer than III, X rounded basally, as long as broad, XI ovate, one-third longer than broad.

Pronotum one-sixth broader than long, rather strongly rounded-angustate from end of lateral carina forward, rugate-granulate, convex transversely, depressed along dorsal carina, greyish white subapical band laterally widened to apical margin, disc more extended rufous than greyish white, with variable black smears, one in centre and two or three each side, greyish white pubescence condensed along carina into a short median stripe and half-way to side into a patch variable in extent. Scutellum white.

Elytra two-thirds longer than pronotum, cylindrical, sides somewhat rounded, rows of punctures distinct in anterior two-thirds, small and shallow on

apical declivous area, greyish white pubescence concentrated at base above shoulder, between subbasal swellings, on apical declivous area and from there forward between rows V and VII; subbasal swelling, a median patch across suture, usually more or less deeply incised on suture, and lateral margin dark brown. Pygidium white, convex, one-fourth broader than long, strongly rounded.

Underside white. Abdomen medianly somewhat flattened (δ), segments II to IV short, especially IV, pygidium therefore leaning forward. Legs rufous, middle of femora, knees, tip of tibiae and the tarsi except base more or less dark brown. Procoxae well separated; mesosternal process rounded-truncate, in middle somewhat broader than coxa. Abdomen impunctate except for a basal row of punctures on segment I; metasternite with scattered punctures on side.

Length: δ 2.7-3.0 mm.

Le Pouce, 2.xi.32 (J. Vinson), 1 δ ; Les Mares, 25.xi.31, and Corps de Garde, 10.xii.32 (Ray. Mamet), 4 δ .

12. *Monosirhapis morini* sp. nov. (text-fig. 41).

δ ♀. Like the preceding *M. adelpha*, but narrower, pronotum more extended dark brown, elytra more extended greyish white, with a large dark-brown median patch from side to interspace II or III, and before apex with a transverse dark-brown band widest at suture and narrow laterally. Pygidium shorter.

Corps de Garde, 20.x.32 (J. Vinson), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 10.xii.32 (Ray. Mamet), 2 δ and 21.i.34 (G. Morin), 1 δ .

The species of *Hormiscops* Jord. 1914, from the Seychelles, are similar in appearance to nos. 11 and 12; but that genus differs in the rostrum having no apical sinus, the labium being deeply divided, the eye coarsely granulate, more dorsal and less distinctly sinuate, the club of antenna loose, the transverse carinula of pronotum, between dorsal carina and edge of foramen, more dorsal, laterally adjoining dorsal carina, whereas in *Monosirhapis* this carinula is remote from dorsal carina (text-fig. 41), etc.

Dinephrius Jord. 1924.

δ ♀. Eye sinuate (text-fig. 43), frons flat in both sexes, at most one-third broader at narrowest point than distance between antennal grooves, which are small, without a distinct elevated rim, and close to eye. Close to *Caranistes* Schönh. 1835. Known from Rodriguez (*D. annulipes* Waterh. 1876) and occurring probably on Réunion (*Caranistes dionysius* Coquer. 1866).

A. Frons much narrower than interspace of antennal grooves (text-fig. 43).

13. *Dinephrius dorsatus* Fairm. (1901) (text-fig. 43).

δ ?. *Caranistes dorsatus* Fairm., *Rev. d'Entom.*, xx, p. 203 (1901) (Mauritius).

δ . *Dinephrius mauritius* Jord., *Nov. Zool.*, xxxi, p. 228 (1924) (Mauritius).

The series before me leaves no doubt in my mind that *D. mauritius* is a synonym of *D. dorsatus*. As Fairmaire described the eye merely as being large, without mentioning the very distinct sinus, I redescribed the species from a rather worn old specimen. There are two colour forms: in most specimens there is a broad pale rufous stripe, varying individually, running from base of elytrum above shoulder to apical declivity, in other specimens this diffuse stripe missing. Dorsal grey area of upperside variable, sometimes broken up into spots on

pronotum, on elytra usually constricted in middle and before apex, sometimes almost interrupted.

Frons in both sexes much narrower than space between antennal grooves. Segment VII of antenna longer than IX. Pronotum strongly impressed in middle before carina, centre of impression somewhat raised. Pygidium in ♂ a little shorter than broad, sides rounded towards apex, apex medianly truncate-emarginate; in ♀ longer than broad, acuminate, medianly strongly convex before apex.

Forest Side, 10. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Les Mares, 11. iii. 32, 15. xi. 33 and Candos, 20. xi. 32 (J. Vinson), 3 ♀♀; Le Pouce, 2. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀.

B. Frons about as broad as or broader than space between antennal grooves.

14. *Dinephrius saphis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Frons about one-third broader than interspace of antennal grooves. Segment VII of antenna shorter than IX. Suture rufescent to middle.

Pubescence greyish white, forming a diffuse cross on middle of pronotum, on elytra of ♂ large and small irregular patches, and in ♀ covering the whole elytra apart from the rufescent sutural stripe, which varies in width.

Pronotum three-fifths broader than long, coarsely rugate-subreticulate, ridges more or less sharp; depression along carina not deeper in middle than at side; carina more evenly and strongly curved forward at side than in *D. dorsatus*. Elytra half as long again as broad, shorter than in *D. dorsatus*, less impressed before middle, subbasal swelling less pronounced, granulation rather stronger, rufescent sutural stripe from base to middle, constricted in antemedian depression, truncate. Pygidium of ♂ evenly rounded, not truncate, not subtriangular; in ♀ acuminate as in ♀ of *D. dorsatus*, but less convex and broader than long.

Underside densely greyish white; abdomen of ♂ slightly flattened in middle. Legs pale rufous in ♀, darker brown in ♂, two spots on tibiae and, in ♂, one on tarsal segment I brown.

Length: ♂ 3.3 mm., ♀ 3.9 mm.; width: ♂ 1.5, ♀ 1.8 mm.

Le Pouce, 2. xi. 32 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂ (type), 3 ♀♀.

15. *Dinephrius candidus* sp. nov.

♀. Broader than the two preceding species, pitchy black and white. Frons one-third broader than interspace of antennal grooves; rostrum and frons white, occiput medianly more or less extended black. Antenna pitchy black, shaft rufescent, length of segments II to XI: 22, 12, 12, 9, 10, 5, 8, 13, 11, 14, IX twice as long as broad.

Pronotum three-fifths broader than long, coarse structure of derm and depression along carina as in *D. saphis*, much more convex in middle than in that species, a large central area black, with sparse white pubescence and an ill-defined white cross; carina not quite so evenly curved at side as in *D. saphis*.

Elytra only two-fifths longer than broad, subbasal swelling and depression behind it more pronounced than in *D. saphis*, from base to middle a black sutural patch corresponding to the rufescent patch of *D. saphis*, constricted in antemedian depression, before apical declivity a large black lateral patch, irregular, extending dorsad to interspace III or IV and sending a projection towards suture, which it does not reach. Pygidium white.

Underside white; metasternite with lateral patch devoid of white. Basal half of femora pale rufous, a submedian and an apical patch on tibiae, apex of segment I of tarsi and entire segments II to IV black except claw, which is rufous.

Length: 4.2 mm.

Le Pouce, 1. x. 33 (Ray. Mamet), 2 ♀♀.

16. *Dinephrius lenis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Distinguished from all the other species of this genus by the velvety appearance of the upper side, recalling the two species of *Heniocera* (cf. nos. 3 and 4).

Rufescent brown, pubescence of pronotum and elytra short and, especially on elytra, changing into grey in a view from front or above, as if a powder puff had been applied. Rostrum white to above antennal grooves in ♂, sharply cut off, there being a dark chocolate band between antennal grooves, in ♀ the white extending to antennal grooves, there being a creamy buff spot at eye (absent in one specimen). Frons dark chocolate; occiput creamy buff at side, the two patches sometimes connected by creamy buff pubescence; frons in ♂ one-ninth, in ♀ one-third broader than interspace of antennal grooves. Antenna pitchy black, base rufescent, length of segments III to XI: in ♂ 19, 10, 11, 9, 10, 7, 11, 9, 11, IX not quite thrice as long as broad, triangular; in ♀ almost the same, except that VIII is a little shorter and club a little broader.

Pronotum from two-thirds to three-fourths as long as broad, broadest close to base at point of strongest curvature of carina, almost gradually narrowed to apex, flattened-depressed along carina, especially in middle, not depressed at apex, coarsely rugate, ridges sharp, apex bordered each side with creamy white, dorsal carina bordered in front and behind by the same but shorter pubescence to near lateral angle, a little nearer middle than side a broad, anteriorly rounded, projection from border of carina forward not quite to middle, between this lobe and apical border some pale brown pubescence, in one ♀ the apical border and basal lobe completely joined together and the apical border broader and extending from side to side, not being broadly interrupted medianly, disc and a large lateral patch dark chocolate, the lateral patch almost black, extending on to prosternum, in centre from carina forward a short pale stripe in one ♀; carina feebly concave from side to side, lateral arc short.

Scutellum white, broader than long. Elytra one-third longer than broad, punctate-striate to apex, subbasal swelling and depression behind it almost effaced, general colour pale chocolate, scale-hairs short, broadish at base and rather abruptly narrowed, ending with a long sharp point, from scutellum around subbasal swelling to base above shoulder a narrow white festoon, to which is joined a broader loop around shoulder, in front of apical declivity a white transverse band from side or from near side to interspace V, here projecting forward and continued obliquely backward to suture and running around apical declivous area, lateral margin usually shaded with white, these markings somewhat diffuse and in one ♀ the basal festoons incomplete. Pygidium white; in ♂ nearly as long as broad, gradually rounded-narrowed, apex rounded; in ♀ much broader than long, rounded-acuminate.

Foretibia and -tarsus broadened, black or nearly, mid- and hindlegs dark brown or more or less rufous, tibiae and tarsi grey, with brown subbasal and apical spots on tibiae distinct or indicated.

Length : ♂ 3.2 mm. ; ♀ 3.7-4.0 mm.

Forest Side, 28.x.33 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Le Pouce, 2.vi.32 (J. Vinson), 1 ♀. The ♀ from Le Pouce is the one with more white on pronotum and the festoons of elytra incomplete.

17. *Caranistes variegatus* Bohem. 1859.

♂. *Caranistes variegatus* Boheman, *Eugenies Resa, Zool.*, p. 116, no. 245 (1859) (Mauritius).

♀. *Apolecta filicornis* Fairmaire, *Rev. d'Entom.*, xxii, p. 43 (1903) (Mauritius).

The type of *C. variegatus* is a small ♂, length (head excl.) 4 mm., which agrees very well with some of the other specimens before me.

In ♂, antennal grooves close to eye and close together, interspace of grooves only one-fifth the width of frons, strongly elevate, the height evidently varying according to size of specimen. Segment III of antenna shorter than VIII, IV shorter than V, VIII longer than IX, club slender, but flattened, broader than VIII. In ♀ space between antennal grooves half as wide as frons. Proportional length of segments III to XI :

Small ♂ (type) : 29, 20, 29, 36, 34, 28, 16, 14, 16 ; small ♀ : 26, 17, 20, 20, 20, 16, 14, 12, 14.

Large ♂ : 52, 35, 47, 74, 85, 84, 31, 29, 35 ; large ♀ : 34, 24, 29, 27, 26, 23, 19, 15, 17.

♂♀. Pronotum one-third broader than long, depressed anteriorly and posteriorly, more strongly in ♂ than in ♀, somewhat raised in median line. Elytra about three-fourths longer than broad, rather strongly convex at base, then dorsally flattened and declivous, variable in colouring, distinctly or indistinctly tessellated in alternate interspaces, or entirely grey, or with a grey triangular sutural area from middle backwards, this area sometimes banded anteriorly by a brown stripe running obliquely laterad-backward ; elytra gradually narrowed, in ♂ more flattened than in ♀, recalling *Sintor* Schönh. 1839. Pygidium in ♂ broader than long, rounded at apex, in ♀ longer than broad, almost gradually narrowed to a point.

Length : ♂ 3.0-5.6 mm., ♀ 4.5-6.7 mm.

Candos, 30.xi.32 (J. Vinson), 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Moka, xi.32 and 25.xi.33 (J. Vinson), 2 ♀♀; Le Pouce, xi.33 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀.

In Dejean, *Cat. Col.*, ed. iii, p. 234 (1834), appears the new generic name *Leptonemus*, with four specific names, all five names undescribed, only the locality Mauritius being given. The names are not valid. In 1866, Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, vii, p. 555, quotes *Leptonemus* Dejean as a synonym of *Apolecta* Pascoe 1860, and thereby renders it available as from 1866. This *Apolecta* as described by Lacordaire is a wider concept than Pascoe's, which was erected for Oriental species only, whereas Lacordaire includes Mauritius in the area of distribution of *Apolecta*. As Lacordaire quotes Dejean, the synonym *Leptonemus* is not congruent with *Apolecta* Pascoe, but applies to a portion of it, comprising undescribed species from Mauritius. Lacordaire does not refer to a Mauritian species by name ; I supply the want by assigning to *Leptonemus* Lacord. 1866 (ex Dejean, *Cat.*) as genotype *Apolecta filicornis* Fairm. 1903 (ex Dejean, *Cat.*). I do not see any reason for separating *Leptonemus* from *Caranistes* Schönh. 1839. *Palazia* Coquer. 1866, indescr., is another synonym, spelt *Salazia* by Fairmaire in *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, 1903, p. 247 (under *Protomerus*).

18. *Caranistes firmus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Much more robust than *C. variegatus* Bohem. A little more than twice as long as broad (pygidium included). Rufescent brown, pubescence raw-umber brown shaded with grey. Head and rostrum buffish grey; rostrum flat, somewhat uneven; frons twice in ♂, one-half in ♀ as broad as space between antennal grooves, this interspace less elevate than in *C. variegatus*, with median channel. Antenna rather stout in ♂, length of segments III to XI: in ♂ 45, 58, 65, 70, 75, 68, 35, 30, 36; in ♀ 57, 43, 48, 44, 43, 42, 34, 29, 33.

Pronotum seven-tenths broader than long, conical, very strongly rugate, especially at side, with four wide shallow depressions before carina almost equidistant, apical area slightly depressed behind margin, median area from apex to base more or less shaded with grey, half-way to side an indication of a greyish stripe, laterally of this a whitish median dot, base behind carina whitish in middle and towards side; dorsal carina nearly evenly curved from side to side, rather strongly projecting sideways, the lateral arm oblique, straightened, the thorax appearing in dorsal aspect here slightly constricted. Scutellum grey, transverse.

Elytra punctate-striate, less convex at base than in *C. variegatus*, interspaces but feebly convex, suture somewhat depressed at base and posteriorly flattened; at side of scutellum a small transverse basal spot black, another black spot on shoulder angle, basal area greyish, particularly if viewed from front, in ♀ sutural area and apex also shaded with grey, very feebly contrasting with lateral area (recalling *Dinephrius dorsatus*, but the grey colouring less pronounced); in ♂ stripes II, IV, etc., greyish, in III, V, etc., some short grey dashes behind base and before apical declivity; in ♀ the alternate interspaces not different in colouring, the elytra not appearing striped, all interspaces bearing some small blackish spots, particularly before middle. Pygidium shorter than in *C. variegatus*, grey, with a narrow lateral brown border at base.

Legs grey, a subapical spot on femora, a large median one on tibiae and on tarsal segment I, and entire segment II dark brown, claw-segment pale rufous.

Length: ♂ 8.3 mm., ♀ 11 mm.

Forest Side, 17.i.34 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Caranistes aranea Coquerel (1866, as *Palazia*) is perhaps its nearest ally.

19. *Caranistes arboreus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to small specimens of *C. variegatus*, but antennal groove not so close to eye, space between grooves broader and in ♂ much less elevate, elytra parallel, posteriorly not flattened, therefore apex more strongly convex, pygidium broader, etc.

Rufescent brown to pale rufous (immature?), pubescence greyish white, not dense, much variegated with brown. Frons in ♂ about thrice as broad as, in ♀ three-fifths broader than space between antennal grooves. Antenna shorter than in *C. variegatus*, more or less pale rufous, segment I and club darkened, length of II to XI: in ♂ 26, 20, 20, 21, 23, 21, 20, 20, 18; in ♀ 19, 15, 13, 10, 10, 9, 13, 12, 14; XI curved in ♂♀, subacuminate, not drawn out into a long point.

Pronotum not quite half as broad again as long (18:13), flattened, with four shallow depressions, two in front and two behind, interspaces forming a slightly raised cross, highest point in centre; umbilicate punctures close together, their raised edges forming ridges, especially laterally, derm partly or almost entirely

rufous, on disc a transverse row of three brown spots or patches on highest points, the lateral one bearing a conspicuous greyish white dot; dorsal carina somewhat convex before curving downward-forward. Scutellum white, broader than long, subacuminate when denuded.

Elytra a little less than half as long again as broad (13 : 9), parallel, cylindrical, fairly strongly punctate-striate, interspaces somewhat convex, basal margins together slightly incurved, subbasal swelling distinct, derm pale rufous above shoulder and usually backwards to or beyond middle, pubescence much variegated, on the whole more extended grey than brown, here and there a little more concentrated, particularly before and behind middle and at apex, without definite grey spots being formed, a brown spot on subbasal swelling. Pygidium grey; in ♂ not visible from above if in natural position, as broad as long, broadly rounded at apex, sides but slightly converging; in ♀ very little longer than broad, acuminate, sides rather strongly rounded in apical half.

Legs varying in the series from dark rufescent brown to very pale rufous, femora with brown subapical ring, in dark-coloured tibiae base and tip remaining pale, tarsi brown, apex of segment I and the claw pale.

Length: ♂ 3.0-3.8 mm., ♀ 4.2-4.5 mm.

Length: ♂ 3.0-3.8 mm., ♀ 4.2-4.5 mm.

Le Pouce, 2. x. 33 (J. Vinson & Ray. Mamet), 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Also a pair received from Director of Forests, bred 1. iv. 30 from *Terminalia arjuna*.

Gomphides gen. nov.

♀. Cylindrical. Rostrum more than twice as broad as long, truncate; mandible with prominent tooth near tip (text-fig. 46); labium entire, with some stiff hairs; labiophore deeply and broadly sinuate, the lobes obtuse and strongly divergent; buccal sinus very broad. Antenna reaching to base of pronotum, segments I and II thicker than III to VIII, II longer than I, as long as III + IV, club-shaped, two and one-half times as long as broad, III to VIII short, club broad, not quite compact, nearly as long as II to V together, IX triangular, X broader than long, almost trapeziform, shorter than IX, XI strongly rounded, slightly broader than X, a little longer than broad. Antennal groove dorsal, small above, becoming wider and shallower downwards, close to eye, which is circular in outline and coarsely granulose; antennal grooves as far distant from each other as the eyes.

Pronotum densely reticulate, as is head; earina basal, feebly, but quite regularly concave, subbasal at side, curving away from shoulder and disappearing in middle of side, angle very obtuse and strongly rounded; no longitudinal carinule below angle. Subbasal swelling of elytra but faintly indicated, sides parallel. Pygidium almost semicircular (♀).

Prosternum somewhat shorter before coxa than coxa is broad; mesosternal process triangular, almost pointed. Legs short, hindfemur not reaching to apex of abdomen; tarsi short; tooth of claw subbasal, long.

One species, represented by a single specimen. Allied to *Araecerus* Schönh. 1826.

20. *Gomphides entornus* sp. nov. (text-figs. 44, 45, 46).

♀. Length twice width in dorsal aspect, about as strongly convex below as above. Pitchy black, glossy; upperside with scattered white pubescence, in

between which minute dark hairs, the white hairs resembling a short grass-blade with a long point, those of underside narrower. Mouth-parts and antenna pale rufous.

Pronotum (text-fig. 44) rounded-angustate from near base to apex, almost conical, a very trifle broader than long (17 : 16), evenly convex, very slightly depressed along dorsal carina; the following patches bare of white hairs: a subapical patch each side connected with a large central area, a smaller lateral patch and a large antescutellar one which extends forward to middle (text-fig. 45). Scutellum very little broader than long.

Elytra three-fifths longer than broad, nearly twice as long as pronotum (bent-down apical portion not visible in dorsal aspect, text-fig. 44), with rows of large punctures, most of which become obsolete towards apex, on each elytrum a shoulder patch, a large lateral median area and a large anteapical area devoid of white, all ill-defined and connected with one another, behind shoulder and farther dorsal before middle a slightly more conspicuous white spot. Pygidium white, with the blade-hairs not very close together, one-half broader than long.

Prosternum coarsely punctate-reticulate; metasternite with few large punctures; abdomen minutely coriaceous, segment V more distinctly so, all segments with a basal row of punctures. Legs rufescent brown; segment I in fore- and midtarsus about as long as II + III, in hindtarsus longer.

Length: 2.0 mm.

Le Pouce, 2.xi.32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀.

Icospermus gen. nov.

♂♀. Ovate, strongly convex above and below (text-fig. 48). Rostrum quite short (text-fig. 47), thrice as broad as long, apical margin emarginate-truncate, the lateral angle somewhat receding; frons and rostrum in a plane; mandible with tooth close to apex; labium divided; lobes of labiophore obtuse, sinus between them about 90°; buccal sinus broad. Antennal groove subdorsal, in front of eye, not above it, its upper margin somewhat cariniform; no interspace between eye and groove. Eye coarsely granulate, lateral in ♀, subdorsal in ♂, with very small sinus towards antennal groove. Antenna short, not reaching beyond base of pronotum, segments I and II thicker than following, II nearly as long as I, somewhat abruptly widened at base, slightly narrowed at apex, as long as III + IV, III to VIII short, club loose as in *Arucerus* Schönh. 1826, symmetrical.

Pronotum like head densely reticulate, convex, one-third broader than long, strongly narrowed frontad, widest at base, dorsal carina basal, concave in middle, convex at side, following the curve of basal margin of elytra and shoulder, angle very acute (text-figs. 47, 48), lateral carina extending to or beyond middle, gradually thinner, disappearing in the rough texture of derm. Scutellum minute, about as broad as long.

Elytra more than twice as long as pronotum, strongly convex, not depressed at suture, coarsely punctate-striate from base to apex, interspaces granulate, basal margins together concave, convex laterally, the shoulder receding. Pygidium rotundate, longer in ♂ than in ♀, in ♀ with large subbasal groove the edges of which are raised (text-fig. 49), the groove vestigial in ♂.

Prosternum very short in front of coxa; mesosternal process truncate, narrower than coxa; metasternum short between mid- and hindcoxae, in ♀ as long as midcoxal cavity is broad, in ♂ somewhat longer. Legs short, hindfemur

not reaching to end of abdomen ; segment I of foretarsus shorter than II to IV in ♂♀, tooth of claw subbasal, large.

One species. Although the antennal groove is more lateral than in *Araecerus*, the new genus belongs to its neighbourhood, as shown by the almost bifid mandible, the club of the antenna and the surface structure.

21. *Icospermus ovatus* sp. nov. (text-figs. 47, 48, 49).

♂♀. Rufous brown, antenna and legs pale rufous ; pubescence grey, scattered, forming ill-defined patches and spots on upperside, the hairs similar to grass-blades.

Frons in ♂ two-fifths, in ♀ nearly one-third the width of rostrum. Antenna very little longer in ♂ than in ♀ ; segments IX and X triangular, scarcely different in length and width, XI elliptical, a trifle longer and broader than X, twice as broad as long. Pronotum with a large basal, median, grey patch rounded in front, grey pubescence very sparse on disc, a little denser at side, apex and along carina ; basal angle produced backwards, contiguous with rounded shoulder. On elytra numerous, more or less diffuse, grey spots and dashes, with specks in between, a transverse median area, a postmedian one and a subspical patch grey, all three across suture. Pygidium of ♂ one-fourth broader at base than long, a short distance from apical margin two-thirds as wide as at base, sides nearly straight, apex broadly rounded ; in ♀ nearly semicircular, convex, behind basal median groove a large groove (text-fig. 49), which is smaller in one ♀.

Prosternum coarsely punctate ; metasternite with some large punctures at side and a transverse row in front and another behind. Abdominal segments with a basal row of large punctures. Mid- and hindfemora and -tibiae brownish at apex. Metasternum of ♂ flattened in middle, silky ; hypopygidium divided into two long processes.

Length : ♂♀ 2.2 mm.

Le Pouce, 2. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♂ (type) ; Corps de Garde, 27. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀ ; and *ibid.*, 20. v. 32 (J. Vinson), 1 ♀ ; Port Louis, iv. 32 (G. Morin), 1 ♀.

22. *Araecerus fasciculatus* Degeer 1775.

A. fasciculatus Deg., Vinson, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts & Sci. Mauritius* (C), 3, p. 188 (1935) (Mauritius).

Moka, 24. v. 34, in houses (J. Vinson) ; 2 ♂♂ ; Le Pouce, 2. xi. 32 (Ray. Mamet), 1 ♀.

Correction : In *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* (2), xvi, *Zool.*, p. 264 (1914), I described the rostrum of *Corynaecia* as being three times as long as broad ; it should read five times as broad as long.
